

A messenger was sent into Buffalo for some physicians, in the place it came out immediately, and I being immediately in that town, repaired in the place of accident, with the hope of being able to render some assistance to the wounded.

The scene being crowded, some presented themselves and have ever witnessed; every man, woman and child of the road, which offered the best protection from the sun, was covered with the dead, dying and wounded. I have young ladies sitting together on the front seat of the second car, were killed, another living longer than fifteen minutes; another lady, an infant and a negro girl, were so much injured that they died before three o'clock, and ten or fifteen ladies and gentlemen besides, sustained injury of one kind or another, very likely to prove fatal to four or five of them. The confusion attending an accident where so many were present, the mangled corpses laid out on the side of the road, the moans of the wounded and the weeping and wailing of relations, presenting a spectacle which defies description. Every possible attention was paid the sufferers by the physicians and hospitable citizens of Suffolk; but the situation where it happened and the excessive heat of the day, added greatly to the intensity of their sufferings. I shall not attempt to assign any cause for this painful occurrence, as the matter will probably undergo a thorough investigation before a court of justice.

AN EYE WITNESS.
The names of those killed immediately were, Miss McClenny, Miss Ely, and Miss Roberts. The three that died afterwards were, Miss Holland, an infant, name not known, and a female negro slave 8 years old. Those injured seriously are, Mr. Wiley Watkins, two Messrs. Hollands, Mrs. Ely, Miss McClenny, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Phelps, and others, names not known.—
Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 11.

Shocking Accidents.—We regret deeply to learn, that last evening, Mrs. Dallas mother of the Hon. George M. Dallas, American Minister to Russia, was instantaneously killed by a melancholy casualty, the particulars of which, as they have reached us, are these : Mrs. Dallas was returning, after nightfall, in a carriage from the country, accompanied by Mrs. Alexander Campbell, when passing through Brown street, the horses attached to the vehicle took fright, and ran away. The breaking of some of the harness brought a piece of wood connected with it in contact with the heels of the horses, and increased their progress to their topmost speed. At this juncture, the furious driver sprang from his seat leaving his horses to their own guidance and direction. The furious animals swept along the street, until, on coming either in contact with some obstacle, or turning a corner, the carriage was partly upset, and one of the affrighted inmates dashed headlong upon the pavement. Mrs. Campbell was the lady thrown out, and we are gratified to hear that she was saved, as by a miracle, although it pains us to add that she was severely bruised and wounded, and it is greatly feared, may not survive. Mrs. Dallas remained in the carriage, if we mistake not, until the horses were arrested in their flight. Being taken into a house she was scarcely able to speak, and merely complained of the oppression of her dress, which prevented her from breathing freely. A groan or two ensued, and the lamented lady had ceased to live. There was no external injury upon her person, except an inconsiderable bruise upon her arm ; and it is believed she died of apoplexy, resulting from extreme terror, although it is not improbable that the discovery of some internal hurt might result from a thorough post-mortem examination.

Mrs. Dallas was an amiable, accomplished, and highbred woman; one who has filled in her day and generation, with exemplary purity and truth, the duties of a wife, a mother, and a member of the society which she has so long adorned. Her loss will be deeply deplored by all who loved her goodness and virtue, and the beneficent influence of personal worth.

Much has been said about the generosity of Louis Phillip on the late marriage of his eldest son.

When Napoleon was wedded to Maria Louisa, he ordered all convicts confined for fines and expenses to be set at liberty, directed the discharge of all persons arrested for non-payment of taxes, the remission of all dues for nursing children in the public nurse office in Paris. He also ordered that six thousand old soldiers should be married to girls belonging to their towns—and as an inducement for the girls to consent thus to reward the veterans for their services in the wars, he gave each a dowry of sixteen hundred francs—or about three hundred and fifty dollars each. The value of the jewels and nuptial ornaments, which Napoleon gave his bride, was equal to eighty million francs.

Upon the question of generosity, the *Caricaturist* beats the *Bourgeois*. Upon a greater question, the comparative merits of monarchy and republicanism, we might ask whence came all this money; and should have no answer, from the labor of the people.—*Editor.*

A writer in the New York Courier, states that the paved streets in that city embrace an extent of two hundred and fifty miles.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA

Captain Giffeland, who was supposed to have been murdered by Indians, it is now ascertained was murdered by certain railway negroes. They have been apprehended and have confessed the murder.

John Hicks was at Fort King a few days since; he says the friendly intentions of the Indians still continue. No hostilities have been committed.

General Jesop was at Jacksonville Monday week, inspecting that post. He goes immediately to the Suwannee to inspect that section of the Territory. Active preparations are every where making under his inspection, for an early and efficient campaign.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

"Black Creek, July 28.—Runners to Fort Mellon have returned with answer from Concochee, (Wild Cat), assigning as a reason for their going to St. Augustine, the capture by Captain Hanson of three Seminoles; that they were ready to start as the fourth came back and reported what had occurred."

Fort King, August 1.—The runners from the chiefs have not made their appearance yet. Several Indians have come in from Fort Melloe within a day or two having been hunting on the way, and state that they expect to find some of the chiefs, as Conocochee put off "my talk" so then immediately. The runners account for the delay of the chiefs to come in, to the scattered position of the chiefs; none of them appear to doubt but that they will be here soon.

"You may depend upon receiving the earliest intelligence of the movements of the Indians. To-morrow I shall send a party to their camp on a friendly visit to see what they are doing.

"With regard to the Seminoles leaving their camp near Tampa Bay, you must know that as early as December, 1838, the General commanding was informed that certain white men intended to play a deep game with the Indians, and induce them to continue their hostility to the Government. Those individuals (not belonging to Florida) did subsequently visit the neighborhood of Tampa, and no doubt, had a great agency in causing the hostilities that had induced them to prove faithless. Hanging would be mercy to such scoundrels."

Submarine Excursion.—We mentioned, says the New York Express, the other day, that Captain W. H. Taylor was about preparing for a Pearl fishing voyage, and that he intended using the India Rubber dresses for the purpose of descending to the bottom of the ocean. His apparatus being now completed, he yesterday made his first experiment in the Hudson river, a few miles above the City, accompanied by a few friends and scientific men. Capt. Taylor first put on the dress, composed of India Rubber and tin plate, and remained in the water 35 minutes. He could have stood down several hours as well as not, but he was obliged to return to the City. Afterwards, Mr. J. W. Hale, of the News Room, put on the dress, and was in the water over a quarter of an hour. The wearer has perfect command of himself, and can walk on the bottom, at any intermediate spaces between it and the surface, or he can rise to the top of the water. After one is incased about half a minute, there is not the slightest difficulty in respiration. There is no doubt that the novel apparatus of Capt. Taylor will prove highly useful in recovering property from the bed of the ocean.—We understand that, in a few days, after some slight improvements shall have been made, it is the intention of Capt. Taylor to take a morning walk on the bottom of the river, and make a call on his brother in science, Mr. C. F. Durand, the monarch, which is all very proper, as one can make his way in the Heavens, while the other can sail in the depths of the Sea. The pearl fishing expedition will be fitted out very soon.

Certain cure for the Dropsy.—take cinders from the Blacksmith shop, and beat it fine; sift it to take out the coarse particles; mix the fine cinder in a pint of honey until it is stiff enough to lay on the point of a case knife, not hard like a pill. Give the patient as much as will lie on the point of a case knife three times a day; morning noon and night. This mixture is very purgative, and will cause the patient to discharge great quantities of water, both purgative and by urine. The portion may be given according to the operation, if it appears too severe, give less, if it does not operate give more; continue it until the swelling is gone.

The patient may eat any diet but milk, of which he should not taste a drop, neither take any other kind of medicine while using the above mixture, some of whom were so bad that the water oozed out of their feet and legs, and left their tracks as they walked upon the floor.

The Editors of all the papers in the United States who wish to benefit mankind, will give the above one insertion in their respective papers—and I also hope the above receipt will make its appearance in the almanac of the Union.—*Kentucky Rep.*

Mr. John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, in compliance with the request of President Van Buren, has released from imprisonment Mr. Greely, the citizen of Maine some time since arrested and confined in the Prison-house (N. B.) jail, for trespassing on the territory now in dispute between the United States and Great Britain on the Northwestern border.

—The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer of July 14th says:

On Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock P. M., an explosion was heard in the city of Lexington. The writer supposed to be a powder-mill explosion in the vicinity. The sound seemed to come from an easterly or southeasterly direction. A gentleman arriving from Paris on horseback at the distance of ten miles from Lexington, heard it in the same direction. We have seen an intelligent lad, fourteen or fifteen years old who happened to be with several other boys a short distance in the country and he says he saw distinctly (in his own words) "a great white ball, flying very swiftly from where the sun was towards the east. It was nearly as big as the sun and very bright, whiter than snow, and had a long bright streak after it, of a reddish color. It seemed to be very near us, and flew almost as fast as lightning. We were all frightened, and watched it till it went behind a tree, when all at once we heard a terrible noise like a heavy cannon at a great distance. I thought at first it was a great balloon burst." Such was the graphic account the boy gave of it. There can be no doubt but it was a grand meteoric explosion; and if such was the brilliancy under a clear meridian sun, it must have been splendid and grand indeed, had it appeared in the dark gloom of midnight.

Some persons, thank heaven the number is small—fancy that the newspaper is a superfluity with which they can enter dispute than with any other indulgence. In every change of times, the unfortunate printer is doomed—so we find from twenty years experience—to be the first victim of what we call prudence, economy, or retrenchment; but it is in reality made a sacrifice to mistaken views, thoughtless, or downright parsimony! Do such people ever reflect on the particular condition of our place, or calculate the worth of their supposed saving? Never are we positive! They deprive their wives and children of the means of obtaining correct information, of dispelling ignorance and misrepresentation, on all matters pertaining to the public concerns of the community in which they live—or reduce them to the necessity, very frequently, either of borrowing the newspaper from a neighborhood, or of relying on that verbal and blandering gossip communicated from mouth to mouth, which is the fruitful parent of error, of slander, and of endless serious mischief. It is never contented by such short sighted speculators that the cost of a single cigar a day or glass of wine only once a week, would fully pay for the newspaper; yet those are indispensable, compared with the latter—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Absence of Mind.—Rosella, the celebrated French chemist, was remarkable for his extraordinary absence of mind. One day in the absence of his assistant, he left to perform his experiments before a large class, alone, he said, "Gentlemen, you see the cauldrons upon this brazier. Well, if I were to cease stirring for a single moment, an explosion would ensue which would blow us all into the air." There was no sooner said than he forgot to stir, and his prediction was accomplished; the explosion took place with a horrible crash, all the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred authors whirled away into the garden; fortunately no serious injury was received, the greatest violence of the explosion being directed to the chimney. The forgetful author himself escaped with the loss of his wig only.

Remarkable Providence.—The dwelling of the Rev. William Brobston, near Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C., was struck by lightning, on the evening of the 1st ult. It descended the chimney and entered the room in which were the family of Mr. B., his wife, her two sisters, four children and a servant, the latter of whom was thrown with such violence against a bedstead as to cut a deep gash on her head. Out of the nine persons in the house none were seriously injured, and seven of them were from three to six feet of the direction of the fluid.—*Star.*

Curiously.—We were yesterday shown a chip of Cypress found while digging a well in the upper part of the city, more than thirty feet below the earth's surface. It bore the marks of the ax as clearly as if chopped out but a few weeks ago. It is a question for the curious to determine, whether or not, this could have been cut since the whites inhabited the country. The earth above it has undoubtedly been made, excepting, perhaps a few inches, since it was new. Now how long in the natural course of things would that depth of earth be accumulating? —*Mobile Examiner.*

The Craft.—The editor of the New Orleans Commercial Herald compliments the members of the Typographical profession in the following handsome style:

"We have been journeyman printers; we swear it with pride. It is our glory to be members of a body of men who, for honesty of feeling, independence of spirit, and intellectual acquisitions, have no superiors in society. We belong to an art which has civilized and partially reformed the world, and which will still grow greater and more beneficial through the organization of Co-operatives."

Corruption. — In assuming the name of Editor of a political Journal, he is obliged to arraign before the public opinion, for political and personal misconduct, individuals with whom he has no personal difference and whose good he would, if he could, rather cultivate than reveal. First, this is one of the responsibilities which he assumes, when he undertakes to take the post of Editor, and which he cannot evade, without disclaimer. In the execution of this duty, it has fallen to my lot to charge Mr. McKim with having prostituted his great wealth to the purpose of securing his election. We have no war with his Clerks. We seek to do them no injury. We believe Mr. McKim to be the culprit, and it is at him that our shafts are levelled. We have not the least doubt that to secure his election he spent more money than constitutes the whole wealth of many a man desired more than moderately wealthy. If such things are to be practised, and the press fails to speak out, the press is false to its high duty, false to the just power it possesses over the public mind, false to the cause of liberty and of good morals.

The charges against Mr. McKim have been made boldly, openly, in the face of day. He cannot deny them—he dare not deny them. When he takes his seat on the floor of the House of Representatives, he will expect, in vain, that the dark obscurity of his position, his utter insignificance, will secure for him an immunity from reproach. There are spirits in that house who will make him feel that he has no right to be there. There are men there, rich in the priceless gifts of intellect, who despise, as we do, the gilded worm whose wealth is all that gives him consequence—all that distinguishes him from the common herd—who will taunt him with the means he has employed to reach his elevation, and render the seat for which he paid no dearly a seat of thorns.

A new suggestion—A "Farmer of Ohio," in the National Intelligencer, (whose conjecture to be Senator Ewing,) proposes a scheme of a National Bank, which, if adopted, would remove one of the strongest objections now urged against such an institution—its connection with the politics of the country. It is that the charter shall contain a provision that it shall not be renewed. The writer says:

"The objection to a National Bank which seems to have the most influence on the public mind is that it will counter itself with the policies of the country. In the proposed charter, the principle, and perhaps the only motive of the bank to interfere with politics, is taken away by the provision that, at the end of the charter, the currency of the bank shall be closed. This principle being introduced into the charter, would become as fixed in the public mind as that the President shall be elected by the people. It would afford a strong guaranty for the faithful management of banking and the diffusion of the capital would give to the people of the different States and Territories an equal participation in the purchase of the stock and a consequent influence in the management of the bank. This would give the institution great value to the public opinion.

"By the establishment of a new bank, some two or three years before the expiration of the charter of the old one, there would be no disturbance to the currency by the exchange, as the new notes would be gradually put in circulation as the old ones were returned to the bank. And the admitted principle that the charter is not to be renewed, would save the bank from the attacks of politicians."—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

Anecdote of the recent Kentucky Election—At Georgetown, Scott County, a few days previous to the opening of the polls, a prominent citizen, who had been an uncompromising supporter of General Jackson, and voted for Col. Johnson for a number of years, mounted the stump and renounced all his heresies and called on the party to vote the name. "Friends," said he, "I have now broken the collar, and broken

more free than I have done for many years. I get upon this stand with me, and shout for glory." The result of the election in Sevier county, the Vice President's home of nearly or quite 40 years, proves that a terrible quaking among the dry bones took place in the first three days of the last week. Collins were snatched by the scores (a pound of the noise is now reaching throughout the Union.—*Lynchburg, Virginia.*

Extraordinary Absence of Mind.—A few days since (says the New York Courier) a gentleman, who had been gaming in the neighborhood of Vorpplank's, went into the hotel there, to await the arrival of the boat to convey him to this city. While there, some person remarked that the contents of his game bag were rather unsavory, which, on examination proved to be the case, and the sportsman said he would throw them in the river. Just as the boat came puffing along, and the gentleman ran down, he reached the wharf only just as she was putting off. He instantly threw his game bag and came on board the boat, and jumped in the river himself. He was with difficulty rescued, having received nothing more serious than a good dunking and a pretty severe fright.

By Aping the fashions of the English the citizens of New York are, we are told, establishing "Pickwick Clubs." If English nobility were to lift their noses and crop their ears, in order to distinguish themselves from plebeians, we have no doubt our streets would exhibit hundreds of men

But we wonder how Gen. Jackson III
"the democracy of numbers," as exhibi-

[illegible]

But in the honest and reflecting part of the people (a large part are such) we shall find a different feeling. Are you, thus, again and again to be gulled by the arts of designing impostors, and fed on the empty promises of a treacherous dynasty, that has begotten the fruits of your labor; brought the elements of bankruptcy and your own ruin?

Without acquiring into causes, we
is certain, we were prosperous and a
good currency; the administration pro
ed another and a better state of things
and as matters gradually got worse,
were still made to live on the hopes of
promises, TILL WE ARE WHERE WE
and what our situation is, let the present
condition of the government and count
the low price of produce; the high price
and scarcity of good money; and the
of an uncertain and depreciated currency
and all its attendant evils, answer it
world! What difference does it make
even on their own grounds, that they
not criminally in fault; what difference
we say, does it make to the sufferer, wh
or he be a farmer or a mechanic; a m
chant or cotton planter, that the misde
was not intended by its author: it is
and whether from ignorance or design
and having promised better things, it
are, is a political point of view; morally
justice—and denouncing public condemn
and excommunication from their ranks
that they may be supplied by better
We would say, that this punishment
be ever awarded them—also "and

High Noon — For two men, a pound of real flesh and blood, to stand like two giants, or be shot at, over

THE TWO BANKRUPTS

"It must go, Everson," said Leonard Delmore, concluding the inventory of household articles assigned to his creditors. "It must go, Everson. You cannot desire to indulge on this fancy of the expense of your husband's reputation! The affectionate wife would sacrifice anything, but she would not sacrifice her husband's reputation. Delmore was deeply wounded. "True, madam—it is indeed a very insignificant item—a mere feather in my pecuniary balance; but yet I cannot, and I will not, retain the most petty superiority, when those who have enabled me, cannot be indemnified, even by the most unreserved surrender of my property. You were frequently warned of my impending insolvency; yet you persisted in outrage, by every species of extravagance, in defiance of my gentle remonstrances. Oh! Everson, Everson, it tortures me, to think how entirely easily has exploded affection in your gilded heart. The lady here exhibited some hysterical, but no hysterical symptoms. "I did not marry to make sacrifices," retorted she; and, assuming suddenly by him, hurried from his presence, muttering as she went: "My beautiful eyes, are at least secured—they shall be dashed to atoms before they shall include them among his other assets."

While this scene was passing at Delmore's house, another of far different character was transpiring in a neighboring dwelling. There sat Septima Clifford, anxiously waiting for an evening party; tenderly anxious concerning the cause of her husband's protracted absence; but irresolutely hesitating at the delay of anticipated pleasure. Randolph Clifford soon entered, starting as he beheld his beloved Septima, as if some formidable apparition appalled his senses. She eagerly followed him, as he threw himself into a chair, pressing his hands upon his head as if by crushing the machinery, the machinery of thought, he would prevent its future operation. "Are you ill Randolph?" He shook his head in silence. "Speak, then, my love, and let me share the burden of your secret sorrow. Are you not assured of my entire sympathy, whatever be the nature of your perplexity?" "Can you forgive me for deceiving you, dear Septima?" "Why, that will be rather difficult—but as my suspense is not likely to be terminated before I promise abolition, you may consider it as yours." This was said positively, in the hope of changing the gloomy tenor of his feelings. But the bankrupt could not bear her innocent gaiety, which like the gambolling of a dove's lamb, convulses the hand that must indict the stroke. He could not proceed—but catching her to his bosom sobbed aloud. Relieved by tears, he entered upon the detail of his progress, from complicity to alliance—and his fully in maintaining the most extensive establishment, even while conscious of its ephemeral tenure—of the tender evasions he had employed when her discretion had suggested an investigation of his resources that domestic disturbances might not exceed them. "But no," he "it is all over with the house of Clifford and Delmore. We have stopped payment, and notwithstanding our most strenuous exertions, I fear our final arrangement will neither satisfy our creditors, or silence calumny." A momentary pause succeeded this disclosure. "You will of course relinquish all?" and Septima, with a firmness that astonished her husband. "Certainly," replied she. She instantly removed from their several quarters, the splendid gowns that adorned her person. In doing this, she remarked that all her tapestries were jewelled in the joints, except the one covered by her wedding ring. She immediately answered her inquiring look, by declaring she would never produce the symbol of Love, by contact with the hubbly of fashion. This alone of all her gifts as never on earth could tempt her to resign. She disappeared soon after, and in her return, presented a box, with which she desired him to open his wardrobe, and

select every costly article convertible into cash. Her dress had been exchanged for the simplest in her possession, and instead of the superb chain worn at his entrance, she had thrown one of his hair, gracefully around her neck. Randolph Clifford, bankrupt in fortune, is yet opulent in felicity—but alas! for poor Delmore!

Christenings.—They tell of Bishop Porteous, that he had an utter aversion to long names, and fine names, and more than one name. That being called upon, to christen a poor man's child, Thomas Timothy, he dipped his finger hastily into the basin, and uttered the child, "Tom Tit." The father is now running, and has been for some years, to his house—Bettya, Sallya, Soekya, Nannya, are all gone; and sprouts up Nanny. I have seen the beautiful old fellow, "O Nanny with thou gang with me," "Angela, will you go with me?" This, however, has nothing to do with church christenings, but it shows that a rose, by any other name, may inspire small sweeter.

A clown, who had been engaged to attend a father, and had not practiced breeding, ludicrously disturbed the ceremony, not long ago by overshooting the husband, and falling completely over on his face on the bare stones. He cut his nose, the bleeding of which took him out of church, and delayed us some time.

Nine of mine—Surely I have entered on the register the strongest name imaginable. A mason's wife, and belonging to the next parish, presented her orphan. What took place is exactly as follows:—"Say the name," said I, with my finger in the water. "Acts, sir, and she. "Acts," said I, "what do you mean?" "Thinks I to myself, I will do the clerk to spell it. He did, ACTS—no Acts was the babe, and will be while in this life, and will be doubly, truly as registered, if ever it marries or dies. Afterwards, in the rectory, I asked the good woman what made her choose such a name. Her answer, verbatim. "Why, sir, we be religious people; we've got our own rule already, and they be called Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and every husband thought 'd' complement the Apostles a bit." The idea of complementing the Apostles with this little babe living mortal was too much for me; I could not help laughing. I have no doubt he will go up to Revelations, they being particularly religious people.

A Good Reason for Marrying.—Of all the sincere admirers I ever knew (says a wag in one of Goldsmith's essays) a man of my acquaintance was the most so. An old exciseman of our Town, who as you may guess, was not very rich, had a daughter who as you shall see was not very handsome. It was the opinion of every body that this young woman would not soon be married, as she wanted the main articles, beauty and fortune. But for all this, a very well looking man that happened to be travelling those parts, came and asked the exciseman for his daughter in marriage. The exciseman willing to deal openly by him, asked if he had seen the girl; "for," says he, "she is humpbacked." "Very well," cried the stranger, "that will do for me." "Ay," says the exciseman, "but my daughter is as brown as a berry." "So much the better," cried the stranger; "such skins wear well." "But she is lanky legged," says the exciseman. "No matter, cries the other, her petticoats will hide that defect." "But then she is very poor, and wants an eye." "Your description delights me, replied the stranger; "I have been looking out for one of her make; for I keep an exhibition of wild beasts, and intended to show her off for a female orang outang."

Tight.—In the good old blue-law times in Connecticut, the girls were in the habit of tying their hair so tight on the back of their heads that it entirely prevented them from shutting their eyes or mouths, even if they even felt inclined so to do. The consequence was that their lovers were compelled to untie the string before they could kiss them.

Tighter.—We were informed last summer in Philadelphia, that some of the ladies in that city were in the habit of looking their frocks so tight behind that they were obliged to loosen them before they could sneeze, or run the risk of breaking off bits of books and eyes.

Tightest.—A Boston paper mentions an instance of a dandy there who strapped his petticoats down over his boots so tight that when he raised his foot to step, he could not get it down again, but was obliged to stand on one leg like a goose until the strap was taken off.

"Out of Debt out of Danger," is the motto and title of one of Maria Edgeworth's moral tales. It should be never out of practice. The most humiliating and uncomfortable situation in the world, is that of the person who is in debt, and sensible of his present inability to escape the thrall. So such it is unnecessary to talk; but as contents should make the sentiment of all in relation to the subject of worldly policy. The young man who has health, a good edu-

cation, and even an independent one, should have no notion of being debt or large, except upon his memory. He should always take care also, to keep a watch in the pocket against contingency. To have made income suddenly withdrawn is bad enough, but when in addition, there are money arguments of back debts, all of which will be sure to torment him upon the least appearance of inability to pay, is the most unpleasant picture of affairs a poor devil can get into. —F. F. Sub.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!



HEAD QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Aug. 26, 1837.
CAPTAINS commanding Troops of Cavalry, will appear in the Town of Charlotte, on the 26th day of September next, (with all officers under their command) at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law requires, for drill. Also, on the 27th, with their respective officers and dragoons equipped as the law requires, for review and exercise. Staff Officers will appear on both days. The line of the Regiment will be formed at the hour of 10 o'clock precisely.

By order of
WILLIAM M. GILES, Col. Comd.
NILES ALEXANDER, Adj.

Wanted Immediately.
Two boys between 14 and 16 years of age to learn the Tailoring Business. Nine need apply except those that can come well recommended for steady and industrious habits.
W. J. KEANEY.
Charlotte, Aug. 16, 1837.

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has moved his **Stock of Goods,** to the corner of the second square, north-east of the Court House, in the House formerly owned by J. J. Dunlap, where he would be glad to have his friends call, as he is determined to sell goods unusually low, for cash or on short time to punctual dealers.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
Aug. 15, 1837.

Valuable Town Property For Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in and town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house, on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.
NILES HILL.
August 10, 1837.

Large Maps of Mississippi and Alabama.

Showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c., engraved from the Government surveys and plots in the General Land Office, Washington City, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington City, has just published (and secured the copyright according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets; each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in the possession of the land offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy in bulk.

Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.
July 18.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
Blank Book Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has returned to Charlotte, and will again attend to the

Practice of Medicine.

in the various branches. His office is kept at his residence, one door below Col. M. V. Alexander's Hall, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.
JNO. M. HAYFORD.
Aug. 2, 1837.

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.
I OFFER for sale my valuable House and Lots in the town of Charlotte.

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing 220 acres, about sixty of seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Russell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.
SAM. M'COMB.
Charlotte, July 26, 1837.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having NEGROES for sale, will have an opportunity of receiving liberal prices until the 1st of October—Girls and Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. Enquire at Morrison & Harris's Store.
July 12, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL bank accounts due the firm of Springs & Dalgle, will positively be given to an officer for collection, immediately after the Superior Court, if not settled either by note or cash previous to that time.
LEROY SPRINGS.
August 5, 1837.

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the show business in all its branches, viz:
Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Signs and Placards.
He intends keeping a sufficient number of hands to accommodate all who wish work in his line, and ensure satisfaction and dispatch.
All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
July 26, 1837.

N. B. I will be absent until September next, from which time I intend to commence business.

Boot and Shoemaking.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and begs leave to assure them, that he is now better situated than ever, to do business in his line, on the shortest notice, and in a manner superior to any thing done in this place. Please call and judge for yourselves.
All those indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment by Cash or Note, on or before the first of September, 1837, as I want money.
T. CHARLES.
July 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE New Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public, that they are having a boat built in Baltimore of a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying between Camden and Charlotte, and to be here early in September. It is confidently believed that she will be able with ease to navigate the Wateree at any stage of the river. Merchants and others from the upper country, will find it to their interest to have their Goods and Produce sent through this channel, as the freightage will be reasonable,—in fact, less than what any additional charge be made for lightering, nor any exertions or expense wanting to ensure regularity and dispatch. She will ply in conjunction with the new steamer "Camden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Wateree by steam beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemen cabins distinct and separate.
BENJ. GRANT.
Agent New Steam Boat Company.
June 24, 1837.

WARRANTEE DEEDS.

THE PALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

NOTICE.

COTTON! COTTON!
Persons having yet on hand their stock of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, are invited to an opportunity, by calling on the subscriber; and they must see that there must be some of the most pure and best, but must still go lower. I will continue to buy from this time until first of January next. No trade effected unless at least one half be taken goods, the balance will be paid in cash. We now have and will continue to have good assortment of all kinds of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton.
MORRISON & HARRIS.
July 12, 1837.

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 are due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they can be paid in specie or North Carolina Gold as this is the only kind of money that can be taken from me in payment of the Tax.
J. MCORNAUGHY, Esq.
April 26, 1837.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscriber informs the Merchants of the interior, that they are all engaged to the
Forwarding Way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses on the river and in town for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, Charlotte.
Messrs. HARRISON & PHIFER, } Camden
J. F. & C. PHIFER, }
Pringle & Moss, }
Fayetteville, April 1837. }
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NEW CABINET SHOP.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the
Cabinet Making Business, at his home, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all styles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, will warrant his work to be as well done, low, and durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair and secure a share of the public favor.
The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing to purchase of my description to call and see me, and be satisfied in the shortest space.
ARCHIBALD HILL.
Dec. 4, 1836.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUABLE



OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.
Can now be obtained of the Patriarch, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pk. 1 dollar—One & a half 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

I am now 54 years of age—about 18 years ago I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the pain being attended by a large quantity of blood, and I tried many remedies to make a cure, and succeeded, and I applied Gray's Ointment, and in 14 days it was cured. I feel now as well as ever, and I feel that I owe my recovery to the Ointment, and I feel that I will do it to all who are afflicted with such a complaint. My leg has been well for six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all pain or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLAND.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837.

Taken Up.

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named **GEORGE**, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about five 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick, Virginia, who sold him to George E. New, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, properly pay charges and take him home.
J. MCORNAUGHY.
Dec. 12, 1836.